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NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES

NEBULOSITY ABOUT NOVA PERSEI (1901).

The following negatives of *Nova Persei* (1901) secured with the 60-inch reflector show the nebulosity discovered by Barnard in December, 1916:

Date	*Exposure Time*	*Plate*
1917 Sept. 19	10 minutes	Seed 27
Sept. 20	50 "	"
Sept. 20	150 "	"
Oct. 17	30 "	Cramer Crown
Oct. 18	40 "	"

The 10-minute plate of September 19 showed a nebulous spot lying in position angle 210°, 10″ distant from the nova. The remaining plates all show the nova involved in nebulosity with the strongest condensations on the south-preceding side. These condensations give a fan-shaped appearance to the nebulosity on that side, which resembles in many ways the nebulosity appearing in the original outburst in 1901.

The bright knot mentioned above does not appear in the 1901 photographs. Two curved wisps, however, concave toward the nova, lying at either side of the knot and inclined in position angle 125°, bear a close resemblance in form and are in the same position angle as those shown in the 1901 photographs, their distance from the nova being one tenth that of the earlier outburst.

From the preceding of these knots a wisp inclined in position angle 200° extends northward, passing the nova on the preceding side.

There is no certain change in the position of any of the details in the interval between these plates.

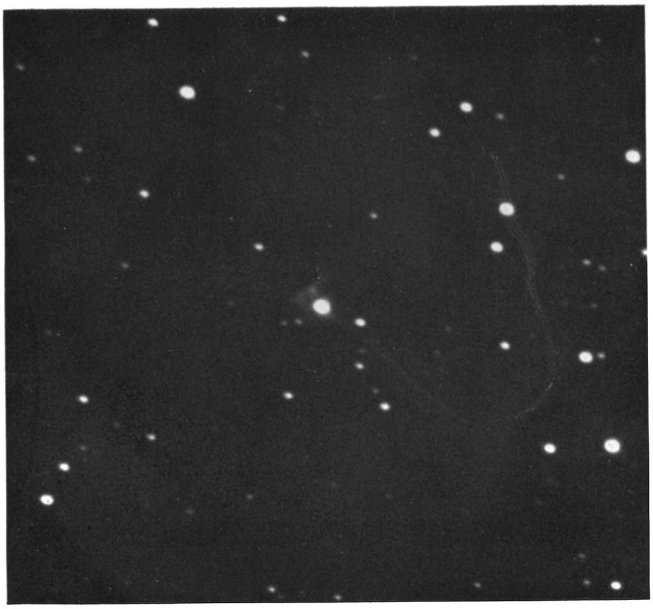
Three bits of nebulosity (*a* at p = 19°, d = 14′.1; *b* at p = 27°, d = 18′.2; *c* at p = 350°, d = 5′.2) appearing on the 1917 plates are also on all the 1901 plates, and it is believed they are nebulae not connected in any way with the nova.

The apparent wisps crossing the nova at 45° are the diffraction patterns of the bands supporting the Newtonian flat.

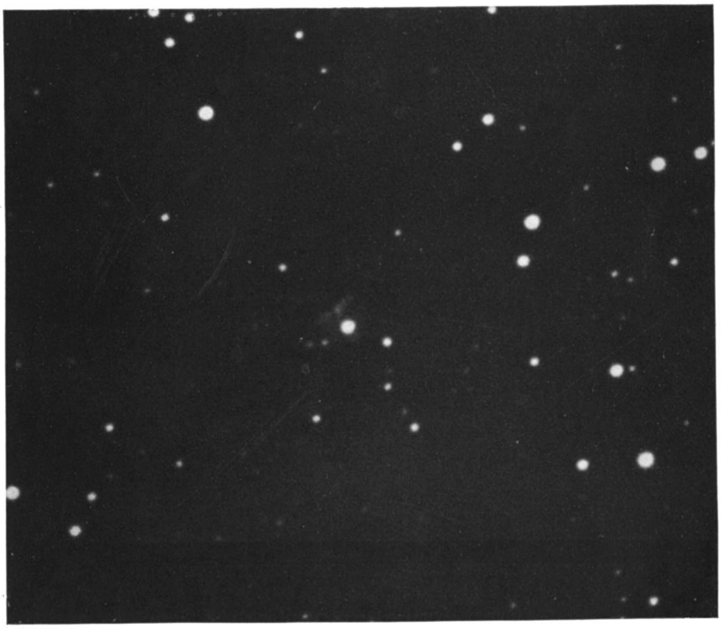
FRANCIS G. PEASE.

A NEBULOUS RING ABOUT NOVA PERSEI.

A negative of the region of *Nova Persei* taken with the 60-inch reflector October 16, 1917, shows strongly the small fan-shaped



NEBULOSITY ABOUT NOVA PERSEI, 1917, SEPT. 20
Photographed with the 60-inch Reflector by F. G. Pease



SMALL NEBULOUS RING ABOUT NOVA PERSEI, 1917, OCT. 16
Photographed with the 60-inch Reflector by G. W. Ritchey

nebula adjacent to the nova described by Mr. Pease in the preceding note.

This negative shows also a sharply defined continuous ring of nebulosity about 16″ in diameter, nearly circular, with the nova at its center. Some details of structure are shown in the ring, notably a large bright patch and a slight doubling of the ring in the northeast quadrant.

This ring will be watched with much interest to see whether it is expanding. If it be the result of the sudden increase of brightness of 1½ magnitudes in the nova between August 16 and August 28, 1917, as described by Bélopolsky (*Harvard Bulletin* 643), the present ring may prove to be analogous to the great expanding rings photographed around this nova in 1901-2, but on a much smaller scale.

A few words of explanation are due in regard to the accompanying plate. The exposure time was 102 minutes. During 77 minutes the seeing was very bad, which accounts for the large star-images. For 25 minutes the seeing was good; in this time the sharp image of the ring was probably recorded.

G. W. RITCHEY.

ANOTHER FAINT NOVA IN THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA.

A negative of the Andromeda Nebula (N. G. C. 224) taken October 16, 1917, with the 60-inch reflector shows another faint nova; the magnitude is about 18, and the distance from the nucleus approximately 255″ south and 26″ west. The nova is invisible on a fine negative taken September 17, 1917, which shows stars fainter than magnitude 20; it is also invisible on all of the series of 16 earlier negatives of this region, the best of which show stars probably as faint as magnitude 21. The reality of the nova is confirmed by a negative made October 13, 1917, by Mr. Shapley, whose estimates of brightness give the magnitude as 17.9 and 18.1 on October 13 and October 16, respectively.

The nova recently found in this nebula by Mr. Shapley (this *Journal*, October, 1917) is fainter than magnitude 20 on the plate of October 16, having decreased at least two magnitudes within an interval of one month.

Five novae in the Andromeda Nebula are now on record, including that of August, 1885.

G. W. RITCHEY.